

New-York Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1911.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Manchuria declared itself independent and neutral as between Manchou and Chinese. Chi-Pu went over to the revolutionists. Yuan Shih-kai arrived in Peking. All foreign consuls at Nanking left the city in view of the inability of the foreign warships there to protect them. A delegation of Young Turks was sent to Port Said to seek an interview with King George and pray for British intervention in the war in Tripoli. Russia threatened to occupy the whole of the province of Persia. Oscar Hammerstein opened his new opera house in London with a performance of "Quo Vadis." Officers of the Cherif, at Mers-el-Kebir, expressed the opinion that the Italians were in control of the city of Tripoli. A Lisbon dispatch said the royalists were planning another invasion of Portugal. Generalo Chaudin, Governor of Colon province, asked President Taft to recall Governor Thatcher, of the Panama Canal zone.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft and Attorney General Wickham conferred in Washington about the next session of Congress. Senator Smoot predicted tariff revision in the next session of Congress, but Senator Penrose, his committee associate, said no such revision was likely until after 1912. It was reported in Washington that almost one-third of the samples of foods and drugs examined by the government were found to be adulterated or misbranded. The Supreme Court decided that the Interstate Commerce Commission did not have power to prevent charges for grain elevating in terminals. Attorney General Wickham considered prosecution of the cotton bear pool on complaint of Representative Aiken. The Virginia Supreme Court refused to grant an appeal in the case of Henry Clay Battle, Jr., convicted of the murder of his wife. The trial of Bertram G. Spencer, charged with murdering Miss Martha B. Blackstone during one of his robberies, began at Springfield, Mo. Three boys were killed in Rochester when dynamite caps with which they were playing exploded. C. P. Rogers, the transcontinental aviator, who was injured by the fall of his airship on Sunday, was reported as recovering from his injuries; he may resume his flight to Long Beach, Cal., in ten days. Mrs. Wood Tarkenton, who was granted a decree of absolute divorce.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing heavy. Joseph Pulitzer's will, to be filed to-day, carries out his plans for a new street-cleaning system, remembers several employees and provides for the fall of his airship. Mayor Gaynor refused to listen to plans looking to mediation of a strike and it was said steps would be taken to force the union teamsters in sympathy with Commissioner Edwards's men. The Queens judiciary inquiry was adjourned for a week. District Attorney De Witt announced that Willett would face arrest for a conspiracy to promote unlawfully his election. Recent real estate transfers called attention to increasing ownership of land by Italian-Americans amounting to many millions of dollars. Mayor Gaynor made an address at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Jay at the New York City School 2, in Henry street, saying he doubted if modern schools were any better than those of long ago. The wife, mother-in-law and child of a Brooklyn tailor were found murdered in their home.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and rising temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 34 degrees; lowest, 24.

SOCIALISTS IN DISGUISE.

The gains made by the Socialist party, as shown by the returns from the recent election, when taken in conjunction with the small progress of the insurgent Republicans, as reported by those who accompanied the President on his long tour and from other sources, suggest more than a possibility that much of the energy being expended by certain insurgents is operating, not to augment their own number within the ranks of the Republican party, but to drive men from that party into the Socialist camp. Nor, on examination, does it seem at all surprising that this should be the case. Insurgency in the Republican party had its beginning in the House of Representatives, where the policy of one-man control had been carried to an extreme which naturally, and properly, produced revolt. Working for real progress, the insurgents in the House achieved the overthrow of what had come to be known as "Cannonsism," although the name was misleading because the system far antedated the Cannon Speakership. With proper revision of the House rules the insurgency of a considerable number who had engaged in it ceased. With some, however, insurrection had become a habit. And in the case of others it had grown into a temptation to exploit themselves and further their own ambitions. This was notably true of those members of the Senate who have since assumed the leadership of the insurgent wing of the party.

"HIS MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION."

Our London correspondent on Sunday strikingly portrayed the anomalous political situation at Westminster, where, with the greatest need of an efficient and efficient led Opposition, the Opposition is in fact disorganized and is substituting for his great leader a new, married man. Inability to perform its full constitutional duty during the session would be little short of a national calamity. Yet the estrangement in its ranks which were caused by the late struggle over the House of Lords and the retirement of Mr. Balfour from the leadership have given rise to doubts whether it will be able to exercise the best functions of a constitutional Opposition. But it would not be wise to underestimate the ability of Mr. Bonar Law or indeed the ability of any man of parts to rise to the level of the necessities which confront him. It is true that Mr. Law has had no ministerial experience and that

he was not "born in the purple" of traditional and hereditary statesmanship. But that he is a man of exceptional force of character and mind is obvious. That he is a practical business man rather than a professional statesman is not necessarily a disqualification for leadership in a time when politics is being controlled and directed by business considerations more than ever before. It has been said that Mr. Law has no imagination. At least he powerfully appeals to the imagination, or did the other day in his brilliant knight-errantry at Manchester. And less than a fortnight ago he made an elaborate address on the salient political issues of the day, including Home Rule, insurance and the other proposals of the government, in singularly clear and convincing fashion. Of his talents as a debater and an aggressive "fighting man" there never has been any doubt, among friends or foes. He will fill the place very differently from the way in which his predecessor has filled it, but that does not imply that he will not be successful.

TWO DIXES—A CONTRAST.

A man named John A. Dix once filled an office of great power and influence at a time when forces of disorder and insurrection were interfering with the regular operation of the government's functions. Public employees in the civil service were refusing to obey orders and attempting to prevent more faithful servants from doing their duty. Did this John A. Dix palter with this civil mutiny and suggest conference and compromise to the end that public administration might proceed subject to the good pleasure of the deserters and their friends, the mob? No! He declared that the government's business should be transacted and its orders obeyed, and that anybody who attempted to interfere with the public work should be summarily dealt with. He issued the order which rang through the land as a rebuke to timidity and a trumpet call to duty.

Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood were arrested, undertake to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot.

Another man named John A. Dix (no relation) occupies an office of great power and influence at a time when again forces of disorder and insurrection are interfering with the regular operation of the government's functions. Public employees in the civil service are refusing to obey orders and attempting to prevent more faithful servants from doing their duty. Murders are being committed. The public health is menaced. A department of administration is paralyzed by the revolt of its agents and the disorder of their friends. Does this John A. Dix stand up firmly for law and order, declaring that whatever else happens the public administration must proceed without interference, and that the government's sovereign power, whether it be exercised in a custom house or a street cleaning department, can make no compromise with deserters or with mobs? No! He declares that the government may well enter into treaty with its former servants to secure their unanimous permission for its continued operation and the gracious consent of their followers to stop committing murder. He made the announcement, so encouraging to those who hope by continued disorder to gain their ends and as chilling as a wet drizzle to civil loyalty and firmness.

I would advise both sides to get together. Business men do.

Imagine the author of the dispatch, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," in the present crisis advising the public authorities to "get together" with the representatives of deserters, brick throwers and murderers and fix up a truce with them! It is easier to imagine the present John A. Dix, in control of the Treasury Department, "getting together" with rebels and as a "business man" fixing up the terms of the government's abdication. The first John A. Dix was an inspiring exception to the prevailing pusillanimous policy of the national administration in which he served. The present John A. Dix might have found a natural and glorious place in the Cabinet of James Buchanan.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SHAME.

South Carolina's indignation at Governor Blease's outspoken approbation of a recent lynching is a creditable and hopeful sign. Men who themselves condoned the crime blushed with shame to hear the Chief Executive of the state, sworn to uphold and enforce its laws, expressing his satisfaction with their violation and bidding for the favor of the lawless element by saying that, if necessary, he himself would have resigned his office to lead the mob that killed the negro at Honeypath. More outrageous conduct than that of Governor Blease is openly boasting that he had done nothing to aid the sheriff whose prisoner was threatened by the mob, but had left every avenue open to allow race prejudice to do its worst, is not recorded. It is no wonder that South Carolina is ashamed. It is to be hoped that when the Legislature meets it will not ignore the Governor's boast that he flagrantly violated his oath of office. The movement for his impeachment should enlist the support of every decent citizen of South Carolina. Whatever private views the people of the state may hold about lynching, they must perceive the danger in having the Governor fanning the flames of race prejudice and lawless violence. If an outbreak of mob law that will disgrace the state does not follow from this prompting of evil passions by the Governor there will be reason for surprise. And if the Governor's base conduct is not repudiated by the state, his example will have an evil influence wherever demagogues are ready to imitate him.

PARTITIONING THE CONGO.

The partitioning of the Belgian Congo, which is discussed in Europe as a not impossible event of the near future, would be regrettable chiefly from a sentimental point of view. There are those who still cherish that original ideal, which never has approximated realization, of a great, free, neutral state under international guarantees, serving as the light of Africa. To the more practical mind, which long ago abandoned that dream, the chief desideratum is that the Congo shall be placed under the best possible government, and it must be confessed that there are some not unfounded doubts whether the present government meets that test. Certainly there have hitherto been abuses in the state, and there is no general assurance that they have been entirely eliminated. It is not known, moreover, that Belgium has the power, the means and the necessary genius to make so vast a colonial enterprise successful in the highest degree.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Commenting on W. J. Lampton's letter in the Tribune, in which he told of the power of the travelling men in a campaign against the tugging business, a commercial traveler said: "I've been on the road many years and know all about tips. The hat check hold-up is all wrong and should be stamped out. But if you want to be sure that superfluous things don't get into your soup, tip the waiter. Some years ago a lot of us sat in a hotel lobby on a rainy night and waited the hotel because we had heard that the tips to the porters went to the house. All agreed we'd get even and give the porters nothing. I lived up to my contract, but when I got to Kansas City one of my two sample trunks could be found. I couldn't open up my line and a little clothing man who gave the usual tip beat me out in orders. Since then I let the boys knock and kick, but I pay up and my samples are not left behind by mistake."

THE MILLENNIUM.

There can be no industrial peace until labor and capital have attained to the very highest pinnacle of intelligence and undivided justice and until there is self-conviction on the part of both that they must deal justly with each other.

TAMMANY AND SOCIALISM.

When the Socialists came to New York, they were getting into New York a system of charity on the product of the community is beautifully worked by the Tammany folks along lines that are very similar to what the Socialists advocate.

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SPREADING KNOWLEDGE OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The school of municipal research founded through the generosity of Mrs. E. H. Harriman and a number of other wealthy persons will both qualify men for public service and spread the knowledge of city affairs among those who aid in the formation of public opinion. Municipal government is had largely because there is very little real knowledge of municipal business either in office or out of it. Officeholders are in a rut. Municipal business methods are handed down from an outgrown past, though there has of late been an improvement in municipal accounting and checking up costs. Journalists, executives of civic organizations and public accountants possess too little information about the business affairs of cities to aid effectively in the formation of intelligent public opinion concerning their government.

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People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The President was at his desk early this morning, busy with letters and other business which have accumulated in the last week. During the forenoon Mr. Taft talked with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture, and this afternoon conferred with Senators Cullom, McCumber, Smoot and Rayner and Representatives Campbell and Ames.

THE CABINET.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Hilges and Major Butt, took a long walk this afternoon.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The British Ambassador, Lord Bryce, was here at the White House this afternoon, receiving Mrs. Taft, members of the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and others to the number of several hundred to hear Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, who delivered an illustrated lecture on Oxford, "An Old University and Its Continuity." Others attending were the French Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, Justice and Mrs. Lorton, Justice and Mrs. Lamart, Justice and Mrs. Henry H. Brown, all of the members of the British Embassy staff; Dr. and Mrs. Duncan McKim, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brier, Dr. and Mrs. Chatard, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Julian James.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Lady Gregory, of Dublin, who is here in connection with the Irish plays being produced at the Belasco this week, is the recipient of many social attentions from the diplomatic corps and society persons. She was entertained at the British Embassy last night, and on Wednesday will give a talk before the Gaelic Association. In addition to the reception which Mrs. MacVeagh will give in her home on Friday, many other affairs are being arranged for her.

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IN HONOR OF ANDREW D. WHITE.

It was to-day that a parish house for the church in the American colony in Berlin, Germany, is being erected in honor of Dr. Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University and former Ambassador in Germany. The church was built through the efforts of Dr. White while he was the head of the embassy in Berlin.

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